

The Examiner

The Newsletter of the ARIZONA BOARD OF PSYCHOLOGIST EXAMINERS



Summer 2002 Volume 7

Marcus Harvey, Editor

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CPQ Accepted and Other Changes

In what amounts to a revolution in psychology licensure in Arizona, the Legislature has revised the Board's statutes to make it easier for experienced psychologists from other states to become licensed in Arizona. Arizona will now accept psychologists licensed in other states on the basis of endorsement —i.e. recognizing qualification on the basis of the following three credentials: the Certificate of Professional Qualification in Psychology (CPQ), a listing in the National Register of Health Service Providers in Psychology (NRHSPP), and a diploma from the American Board of Professional Psychology (ABPP).

Until now, psychologists licensed in other states have had to

follow the same application process as newly minted psychologists, fresh out of their postdoctoral training. In addition to the difficulty of locating former supervisors from sometimes decades ago, archaic provisions of the licensure law had made applying for a license in Arizona a difficult ordeal. For example, the law previously required that an applicant who took the national examination before it was first given in Arizona, on October 20, 1978, had to retake the examination. One highly experienced psychologist learned about this

provision the hard way after having his application denied because he took the exam before 1978, and because he declined to retake the exam. Under the new changes, he could now qualify for licensure.

Other changes to the licensing laws also make it easier for psychologists to make up coursework deficiencies in order to be licensed, and allow individuals who possess doctoral degrees in related fields (such as sports psychology, rehabilitation, special education, counseling, etc.) to complete a re-specialization program in psychology, complete 3,000 hours of supervised professional experience, and become licensed psychologists.

Another change disqualifies



Arizona now accepts the ABPP, NRHSPP, and CPQ credentials for meeting licensure requirements.

(Continued on page 5)

Much Ado About Psychotherapy

With the passage of recent legislation proposed by the Board of Behavioral Health Examiners (BBHE), approximately 5,800 more individuals may now legally practice psychotherapy.

House Bill 2570 broadens the BBHE's statutes to include

the practice of psychotherapy. The BBHE certifies professional counselors (CPCs), marriage and family therapists (MFTs), certified independent social workers (CISWs), and certified substance abuse counselors (CSACs). Previously, only CISWs were permitted to

practice psychotherapy based on their legal scope of practice. According to the BBHE, most services provided by all of their certified professions fall within their definition of psychotherapy, which broadly defines

(Continued on page 3)

Message from the Chairperson

David P. Yandell, Ph.D.

Complainants and Licensees Before the Board: Fair to Whom?

It is not difficult to find widely varied opinions regarding the fairness of psychology regulatory boards to their licensees and their effectiveness with respect to protecting the public. In a recent interview with the former Director of the APA Practice Directorate, Bryant Welch, Ph.D., (*Insight: Safeguarding Psychologists Against Liability Risks*, Edition 1, 2001) titled "Caution: State Licensing Board Ahead," he offers such intimidating opinions as "nothing protects a psychologist from an arbitrary or irrational decision by the licensing board . . ."; "the licensing board itself serves as investigator, prosecutor, judge, jury, and appeals court. . ."; "What I see in some cases is a harsh form

of Monday morning quarterbacking . . . If a board member reaches a conclusion that he or she would have done things differently, that may, *ipso facto*, lead to the conclusion that the psychologist did not practice competently." While we should consider that Dr. Welch's opinions are presented in the context of his role as a salesman for a professional liability insurance company, they likely embody the concerns of many psychologists.

In contrast, consider the extensive national investigation published in a series of articles by the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* and summarized in the *National Psychologist* ("Rehabilitation or Punishment, Newspaper Series Ponders." January/February, 2000 vol. 9, no 1.):

There are "hundreds of psychologists who have engaged in serious professional misconduct [who] practice today because of the reluctance of regulators to put them out of business." Even among those psychologists disciplined for sexual misconduct, they identified 20% who "were given reprimands or were placed on probation under terms that allowed them to continue their practices." Christopher Barden, Ph.D., J.D., a former member of the Minnesota Psychology Board, testified before a committee of the Arizona Legislature that psychology regulatory boards are "captured boards," boards that have been "captured" by the very profession they are supposed to regulate. Their allegiance, he contends, is

Continued on Page 6

New Licensees of the Board

On behalf of all Arizona licensed psychologists, the Board welcomes our **40** newest licensees who have been licensed since our last newsletter was published (August 2001):

Leticia Amick, Ph.D.	Phoenix
William Arnett, Psy.D.	Whiteriver
Stephen Bailey, Ed.D.	Flagstaff
Connie Beck, Ph.D.	Tucson
Paul Beljan, Psy.D.	Illinois
Christopher Berry, Ph.D.	Scottsdale
Pietro D'Ingillo, Psy.D.	California
Sarah Edmonds, Ph.D.	Prescott
Barbara Forester, Ph.D.	Phoenix
Camille Garza, Ph.D.	Mesa
Edward Gold, Psy.D.	Flagstaff
Amy Gorsline, Psy.D.	Phoenix
Christopher Gunn, Ph.D.	Flagstaff
Nancy Harris, Psy.D.	Wickenburg
Kara Hendry, Psy.D.	Phoenix
Lawrence Henry, Ed.D.	Peoria
Kelly Irvine, Psy.D.	Phoenix
Michael Johnson, Ph.D.	Tempe
Erika Kao, Ph.D.	Phoenix
Kenneth Keller, Ph.D.	Oregon
Deborah Kiley, Ph.D.	Illinois
Noel Kilgariff, Psy.D.	Scottsdale
Robert Kurklen, Ph.D.	Phoenix
Todd Linaman, Ph.D.	Tucson
Jennifer McCutcheon, PsyD.	Phoenix
Paul Meyer, Psy.D.	Mesa
Josefa Molina, Ph.D.	Tucson
Daniel Montaldi, Ph.D.	Colorado
Nichole Nicholls, Ph.D.	Glendale
Alan Ogus, Ph.D.	Gilbert
Sharon Ozer, Ph.D.	Scottsdale
Elena Parra, Ph.D.	Tucson
Petra Peper, Ph.D.	Scottsdale
Cori Perkins, Ed.D.	Flagstaff
Roxana Samaniego, Ph.D.	Tempe
James Seward, Ph.D.	Delaware
Tristan Sophia, Psy.D.	New Mexico
Scott Storm, Psy.D.	New Mexico
Kathleen Wellbrock, Ph.D.	California
Jennifer Weller, Ph.D.	Phoenix

Changes on the Board

The Board welcomed two new members earlier this year, James Cox, Ed.D. of Casa Grande and Manuel Delgado, Jr., J.D. of Peoria. Dr. Cox, a psychologist, replaces psychologist Gary Lovejoy, Ph.D. as a professional practice member, and Mr. Delgado, an attorney, replaces attorney T.H. Guerin, Jr., J. D. as a public member.

Since last year, Dr. Cox has worked for the Tohono O'odham reservation, providing psychotherapy services and conducting psychoeducational evaluations for students. Prior to that, he was a

professor of clinical psychology at the Arizona School of Professional Psychology (now Argosy University), where he taught graduate courses in testing, ethics and applied psychotherapy. Dr. Cox has also worked in private practice, for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and has served as president of both the Arizona Psychological Association (1998) and the Arizona Counselors Association (1984).

Mr. Delgado, a graduate of Arizona State University, has been licensed to practice law in Arizona since 1993. He is currently in private practice

and practices primarily in the areas of domestic relations and criminal law. He is married and has two children.

Mr. Delgado has been assigned to the Office Operations and Policy Statements Committees, while Dr. Cox has replaced Dr. Rohrbaugh on the Applications Review Committee and is assigned to the Continuing Education Committee.

The new members, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, are appointed to 5-year terms that expire on January 15, 2007. The Board is pleased to have these two gentlemen on its membership.

"Psychotherapy" Changes

(Continued from page 1)

"psychotherapy" as a variety of treatment methods developing out of generally accepted theories about human behavior and development (A.R.S. § 32-3251).

The Psychology Board's statute, A.R.S. § 32-2084, has long prohibited persons not licensed by the Board or exempt, from practicing psychology or using the designation "psychotherapist" or any derivation of the root word "psycho." In accordance with this law, the Board has issued cease and desist letters to certified behavioral health professionals advertising the service of psychotherapy. As prior newsletters have shown,

the Board has more aggressively enforced this in recent years, which resulted in more certified professionals being found in violation. This resulted in a flood of calls to the BBHE as their professionals complained of the Psychology Board's opposition to what many of them claim to have been doing for years, unaware of the Psychology Board's statutes.

Behavioral health professionals also argued that when they bill insurance companies for their services,

they are required to use the correct CPT codes to denote their services, but that the only available code for their counseling services was "psychotherapy." They feared that if their services

could not be acknowledged as psychotherapy, they would be ineligible for reimbursement through insurance companies.

The Board voted in January to oppose the BBHE legislation on the grounds that the bill was not a technical change, as it was first labeled, and that it actually amounted to an increase in the scope of practice for behavioral health professionals. An increase

in a profession's scope of practice actually requires an agency to go through a process of sunrise hearings in the Legislature prior to the introduction of such legislation. To dispel these concerns, the bill was no longer officially labeled as a technical change.

With this legislation, the BBHE has effectively exempted all of their professionals from the prohibition against advertising their services as "psychotherapy." The one qualification for CSACs is that they may only practice psychotherapy as it relates to substance abuse or chemical dependency. As a result of this change, the Board anticipates a decrease in the amount of cease and desist letters it issues.

The BBHE has effectively exempted all of their professionals from the prohibition against advertising their services as "psychotherapy."

Board Opens New Rulemaking Docket

The Board has opened a new rulemaking docket. At its April 5-6, 2002 meeting, the Board considered making several mostly technical changes to the rules. New rules are needed to implement the Board's endorsement

legislation, but other proposed changes would revise the semester-quarter-trimester hour conversion for coursework, require 3 to 4 hours of continuing education in ethics, and revise application filing deadlines

due to the computerized EPPP, which would reflect the Board's current practice. Comments and suggestions may be received at the Board office during business hours, Monday through Friday, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

What the Board Tells About You As a Licensee

The Board receives scores of calls everyday from the public asking for information about you. The most frequent type of public information request is what we call a *verification*—when typically a healthcare provider, or credentialing organization calls or writes to confirm that a psychologist is licensed. Board staff will ask for the license number. We would then inform the caller that "Dr. Ima Psychologist, is

Actively (or Inactively) licensed, since (issue date). Her license expires April 30, 2003, and she has no complaints (hopefully). If there have been complaints, but no disciplinary action, we report that the license is in good standing, with no disciplinary action. If the caller inquires about the complaint(s), we report the general nature of the complaint (i.e. unprofessional conduct, confidentiality, fees). All documents relating to

investigations are confidential, but any disciplinary actions and Board orders are public record.

Private individuals checking into a doctor's reputation generally seek more information, such as where a doctor went to school, what their specialties are, and the identity of any complainants against the psychologist (which is confidential by law.)

2001 Statistics

Number of...

Applications received	79
Licenses issued	57
Licensees audited for CE	53
Licensees CE compliant	50
Complaints received	44
Title Letters issued	44
Examinees taking EPPP	23
Board meetings	13
Applications denied	7
Disciplinary actions	6
Letters of Concern	6
Suits Against Board	3
Revocations	3
New Board Members	2

Actions Taken by the Board

(Since last newsletter, August 2001)

2000-016	Trisdale, Sandra	Revoked: Violation of a formal Board order and term of probation. (Effective October 30, 2001).
2000-023	Marshall, Margaret	Dismissed
2001-002	Allen, Lawrence	Dismissed
2001-006	Beck, John, Jr.	Dismissed
2001-012	Selmi, Paulette	Letter of Concern: After she made a permissible decision, based on her case analysis, not to release certain information contained in her medical records, she failed to provide the therapy treatment plan and any medication information about which she had knowledge; she did not make efforts to clarify the terms of the joint legal custody order; and was unaware of the statutes regarding medical records (A.R.S. § § 12-2291—2295).
2001-013	Lavit, Ronald	Dismissed
2001-014	German, Michael	Letter of Concern: Possessed inaccurate knowledge regarding the implementation of evaluations under Rule 35, AZ Rules of Civil Procedure, and make inaccurate conclusions with regard to identifying his client. His decision to proceed with a formal evaluation in this case, given the significant assertions by the person who was evaluated; his completing an affidavit for the wife's attorney and his prior relationship with the wife's attorney, however disclosed, established the potential for an inappropriate bias.
2001-015	Harrell, Janet	Dismissed
2001-016	Fidler, Walter	Consent Agreement: Unprofessional conduct. Decree of Censure, 3 years probation, quarterly reports from a board certified internist, psychotherapy, practice monitor, 3 semester hours in ethics and 3 in marriage and family therapy, \$1830 restitution to the Complainant and \$4449.10 to the Insurance companies. (Effective April 9, 2002).
2001-017	Esplin, Phillip	Dismissed
2001-018	Powers, Marilyn	Consent Agreement: Unprofessional conduct and failure to create or maintain adequate records. Cannot practice psychology or hold herself out as permitted to practice, nor renew her license. (Effective January 15, 2002).
2001-019	Beck, John, Jr.	Dismissed
2001-020	Esplin, Phillip	Dismissed
2001-021	Cheifetz, Lorna	Letter of Concern: Performed a custody evaluation that resulted in a report which lacked focus and clarity, contained conclusions and recommendations that did not reference supporting data, and failed to address limitations regarding diagnostic conclusions based on the instruments and procedures utilized.
2001-022	Jenkins, Michelle	Dismissed
2001-023	Marshall, Margaret	Dismissed
2001-024	Bayless, Michael	Dismissed
2001-025	Malatesta, Daniel	Dismissed
2001-026	Malatesta, Daniel	Dismissed
2001-027	Cabianca, Leonard	Dismissed
2001-028	Leighton, David	Dismissed
2001-029	Lavit, Ronald	Dismissed
2001-030	Hannemann, Valerie	Letter of Concern: Did not take seriously the consequences of failing to renew her license; continued to practice on an expired license; insufficient record-keeping regarding appointments and deadlines in this matter.
2001-032	Dunlap, Margaret	Letter of Concern: Failed to provide continuing education documentation to the Board in a timely manner during 1999-2001 renewal period.
2001-033	Wiggins, Alfred	Informal Interview
2001-034	Zatkowsky, Michael	Letter of Concern: Failed to provide continuing education documentation to the Board in a timely manner during 1999-2001 renewal period.
2001-035	Youngjohn, James	Dismissed
2001-036	Christiano, Daniel	Informal Interview
2001-037	Beck, John, Jr.	Informal Interview
2001-038	Gray, Steven	Dismissed
2001-039	Lovejoy, Gary	Dismissed
2001-040	Gaughan, Daniel	Dismissed
2001-041	Tromp, Shannon	Dismissed
2001-042	Becker, Judith	Dismissed
2001-043	Beck, John, Jr.	Dismissed
2001-044	Goodman, Gary	Dismissed
2001-045	Harris, Anne	Dismissed
2001-046	Harnell, William	Informal Interview
2001-047	Luick, Anthony	Informal Interview
2002-001	Levidow, Debra	Dismissed
2002-002	Prince, David	Informal Interview
2002-003	Gaughan, Daniel	Dismissed
2002-004	Nicholls, Christopher	Dismissed
2002-005	Boyer, Clayton	Informal Interview
2002-006	Moran, John	Dismissed
2002-007	Littleford, Warren	Dismissed
2002-008	Artiola, Lidia	Dismissed

Legislative Changes

(Continued from page 1)

psychologists seeking licensure if they have voluntarily surrendered a license while under investigation for unprofessional conduct, or if they have an investigation pending in another state. This closes a loophole for unprofessional practitioners and brings the Board into line with other agencies that prohibit this as well.

Psychologists holding a CPQ, NRHSPP, or ABPP credential now have a streamlined application to complete which could eliminate the usual two to three month or longer wait. The credentials qualify as meeting their education, training and examination requirements, except that NRHSPP holders would need to have their national exam score provided as well, since an examination is not required to obtain the NRHSPP credential.

Due to the magnanimity the Board and the zealous efforts of Dr. Wil Counts, with these changes, Arizona joins over 33 states that accept one or more of these credentials, and becomes one of the few states to accept all three. The law goes into effect 90 days after the legislative session ends and the Board is in the process of revising its rules and procedures to accommodate the new endorsement applications.



Dr. Gary Lovejoy "exited" gracefully in April 2002 after 5 years as a Board member.

Board meetings are open to the public and any person may address the Board on any subject related to the Board's business for five minutes during the "Call to the Public." This is usually scheduled at 8:45 a.m. on Fridays. The Board may not discuss, consider, or take action on subjects not appearing on the agenda.

Contact the Board office for further information regarding the agenda,

In Memoriam

The Board would like to commemorate the life of Terry Scritchlow, Ph.D. of Sedona, who passed away on April 16, 2002 at the age of 51. Dr. Scritchlow was dedicated to improving the profession of psychology in Arizona and lived with that purpose in mind. He was appointed to the Board of Psychologist Examiners by Governor Rose Mofford in 1990. He served two terms as Chairman of the Board from 1991-1993, and was instrumental at that time in drafting and obtaining passage of the Board's licensure act. From 1993 to 1995, he served as a lobbyist from the Board to the Legislature, and continued his involvement with the Board for several years after his term as a consultant in licensure and complaint cases, reporting unlicensed practitioners, and in giving his input regarding statute and rules revisions.

Dr. Scritchlow also was very active in the Arizona Psychological Association (AzPA), serving in various offices and providing consultation to the Legislature on their behalf. He received their Distinguished Service Award in 1991, and a second Outstanding Service Award from AzPA in 2000. He was made a Fellow of the Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards (ASPPB) in 1992, an honor held by only four other Arizona psychologists. In 1995, Dr. Scritchlow received the American Psychological Association Karl Heiser Award for Advocacy. The Board has nominated Dr. Scritchlow to be posthumously awarded the ASPPB's Roger C. Smith Award which honors individuals who have made significant contributions to licensing/certification in their state.

Throughout the 1990's until he became ill last year, Dr. Scritchlow provided consultation and testimony to the legislature on such varied issues as the problem of sex in therapeutic relationships, treatment problems for children, and improving investigative systems for regulatory boards and treatment for juvenile and adult sex offenders. The citizens of Arizona will continue to benefit for years to come due to Dr. Scritchlow's competence, ethics and tireless efforts on behalf of the profession.

Board Moves to Electronic Delivery of *The Examiner*

This is a historic issue of the Board's newsletter for several reasons:

1. It is the first issue with a name: *The Examiner*
2. It is the first issue with photographs and lots of color
3. It is the first newsletter to be mass e-mailed to licensees
4. It is the last issue that will be mailed to some licensees in hard copy format.

This issue of *The Examiner* is the last one to be published in the hard copy format. Beginning with Volume 8, *The Examiner* will be available only in Adobe Acrobat (*.pdf) format. As in the case of previous issues, *The Examiner* will continue to be available on the Board website, www.psychboard.az.gov. The Board will e-mail licensees when future issues are available.

This change will allow *The Examiner* to be distributed in a more efficient and cost effective manner. Licensees will now be able to get the newsletter the same day it is ready, not merely 2-3 weeks after it has been printed. It is also more colorful and attractive online as well. Licensees desiring a hard copy need only print out one for themselves from the website, in black-in-white or color.

Fair to Whom?

Continued From Page 2

not to the protection of the public but the protection of their fellow psychologists.

From having served on the Arizona Board of Psychologist Examiners since 1991, I am convinced that both of the above perspectives are clearly incorrect in Arizona. Indeed, I am not alone in this opinion. The Arizona Auditor General concluded in its very thorough audit in 1999 that the Board was resolving complaints in a timely and fair manner that fulfilled the Board's mission to protect the public while providing appropriate due process protection for licensees. Feedback is solicited from everyone having business with the Board. Both complainants and licensees frequently mention, in positive terms, the extent to which the Board goes to be thorough and fair in its complaint proceedings. Those in attendance at Board deliberations often comment on the thoroughness of the process and the substantial efforts and struggle devoted to arriving at a conclusion consistent with the statutes and rules governing our profession. Some have asked how nine Board members can have differing and, at times, strongly held differing opinions, and why some votes are not unanimous. Our good friend and distinguished Board member, the late Terry Scritchlow, Ph.D., used to respond to this question by stating, "For the same reason that there are nine justices on the Supreme Court."

An additional perspective regarding the Board can be obtained from reviewing the disciplinary history of the Board. Summarized in these tables are data regarding the resolution of all complaints filed from January 1, 1989 through December 31, 2001. The figures are complete with the exception of 5 ongoing complaints which have yet to be resolved, which when resolved will alter the final numbers slightly. The data presented was collected with the extensive assistance of the Board's Investigator, David Shapiro, and would have been virtually impossible without his efforts. The data is presented by year and identifies the number of complaints filed, non-disciplinary action (including both dismissals and Letters of Concern) and disciplinary action

(including the types of disciplinary action).

For the 13 year period, the Board received a total of 549 complaints and found unprofessional conduct and took disciplinary action in 70 or 12.7%. The total number of complaints resulting in a finding of no statutory violation of professional conduct was 474 or 86.3%.

Feedback from complainants and licensees frequently mention, in positive terms, the extent to which the Board goes to be thorough and fair in its complaint proceedings.

I initially presented this data, in a somewhat less complete form, on January 18 to the Maricopa County Superior Court, Domestic Relations Judges and the Superior Court Child Custody Evaluators, most of whom are psychologists. A commonly heard opinion from those psychologists working in child custody is perhaps consistent with the concerns noted by Dr. Welch above: that they are unfairly subjected to more frequent complaints and found to have engaged in unprofessional conduct by the Board more frequently than psychologists practicing in other arenas. To address this concern I utilized a "play on words" and gave my presentation the title: *Psychologists in Custody*.

Of the 549 complaints received in the past 13 years, those arising out of custody issues totaled 115 (21%). Of these 115 complaints, disciplinary action was taken in 7 (6%) and Letters of Concern issued in 11 (9.6%). Non-custody based complaints, that is all others, totaled 434 (79%). Of these 434 complaints, disciplinary action was taken in 63 (14%) and Letters of Concern were issued in 42 (9.6%). These figures demonstrate that psychologists with complaints arising from custody issues have been the recipients of disciplinary action in 6% of the cases whereas the rate is 14% for the non-custody based complaints. When custody and non-custody based complaints are combined,

the overall findings of unprofessional conduct and imposition of discipline is 12.7%.

While this data will surely not satisfy all the concerns regarding the Board's due process for its licensees and its mission to protect the public, the best way to resolve these concerns is to become a witness to the process by attending Board meetings and observing the process. Attendance at Board meetings is encouraged and continuing education credit can be earned for attendance. Most importantly, by attending meetings and judging for themselves the nature of the proceedings, licensees will be better informed of the statutes and rules regulating psychology and be in a better position to practice in a professional manner. Members of the public will be reassured of the Board's commitment to its mission to protect the public.

Summary of All Complaints and Resolution in Arizona 1989 - 2001*

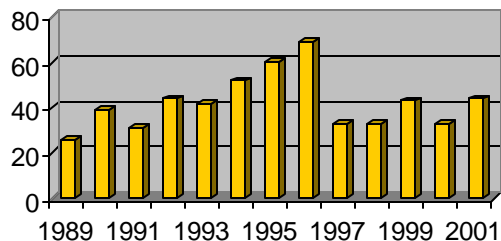
Total All Complaints	549	100%
Total Discipline	70	12.7%
Total Non-Discipline	474	86.3%
Total Non-Custody Complaints	434	79.0%
Non-Custody Based Discipline	63	14.0%
Non-Custody Non-Discipline	371	86.0%
Total Letters of Concern (LOC's)	50	9.0%
Total Custody Based LOCs	11	22.0%
Non-Custody Based LOC	39	78.0%
Total Custody Based Complaints	115	21.0%
Total Custody Based Discipline	7	6.0%
Total Custody Non-Discipline	108	94.0%
*Ongoing as of 5/2002	5	
*Administratively Closed	8	

TOTAL COMPLAINT RESOLUTION: 1989 – 2001 *

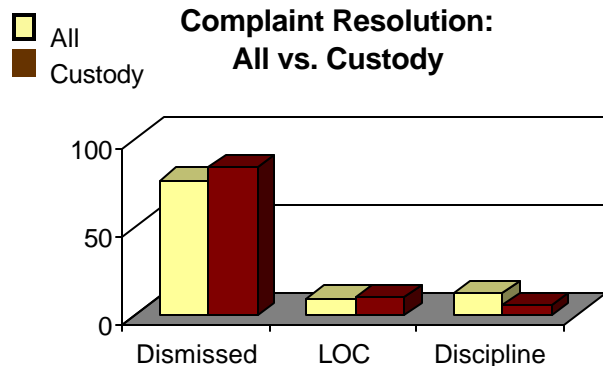
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	TOTAL
COMPLAINTS	26	39	31	44	42	52	60	69	33	33	43	33	44	549 (100%)
<i>NON-DISCIPLINARY</i>														
DISMISSED	17	32	23	35	25	45	44	62	25	26	34	23	30	421 (76.6%)
LETTERS OF CONCERN	2	4	5	4	5	4	6	4	4	1	4	3	7	53 (9.6%)
<i>DISCIPLINARY</i>														
DECREES OF CENSURE	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	1	3	0	10
PROBATION	1	2	3	0	10	2	4	2	2	4	1	3	1	35
SUSPENSION	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
REVOCATION	5	1	0	4	2	1	4	0	0	1	2	1	1	22
TOTAL DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS	7	3	3	5	12	3	10	3	4	6	5	7	2	70 (12.7%)

*5 Ongoing complaints as of May, 2002; 8 closed administratively. **Note:** These figures are based on the year in which a complaint was opened. For example, a complaint opened in 1999 but resolved later in 2000 is factored into 1999 statistics.

**Complaints Received by Year
1989 - 2001**



**Complaint Resolution:
All vs. Custody**



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If your address has
changed, you must
notify the Board in
writing within 30 days,
pursuant to A.R.S. §
32-2066(B).



Appellate Update

- **Grubb v. Board 1 CA-CV 00-0404**

On September 6, 2002 the Arizona Supreme Court denied Christine Grubb, Ph.D.'s petition for review, upholding the Board's probation order.

- **Allender v. Board CV2001-008193**

On December 19, 2001 the Board prevailed in superior court and its finding of moral turpitude by James Allender, Ph.D. and Decree of Censure was upheld. Dr. Allender has filed a notice of appeal.

- **McDonald v. Board CV2001-329**

Craydon McDonald, Ph.D. was censured and placed on probation by the Board in February 2001. On March 11, 2002, the superior court of Coconino County vacated the Board's decision. The Board has filed a notice of appeal.

Board Meeting Dates

June 7-8, 2002

July 5, 2002*

August 2-3, 2002

September 6, 2002*

October 4-5, 2002

November 1, 2002*

December 6-7, 2002

* Teleconference Calls

CEs for You

By getting involved with the Board you can earn up to 20 continuing education (CE) hours by serving as a Board complaint consultant, and up to 10 CEs for attending a Board meeting. Complaint consultants assist the Board's investigator by reviewing sometimes voluminous amounts of documentation and providing consultations regarding complaints against other psychologists. Those attending a Board meeting may receive 4 CEs for attending a full-day meeting, and 2 CEs for attending a half-day meeting. Serving as a Board member can earn you 10 CEs as well.

(Note: CEs granted by the Board are Category I hours and may not be accepted outside the State of Arizona.)